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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1905.

## GOOD CHEER FOR DAY.

Within yourself lies the cause of whatever enters into your life. To come into the full realization of your own awakened powers is to be able to condition your life in exact accord with what you would have it.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

## The Cost of the Primary.

The editorial in the Times-Dispatch on "The Primary" yesterday morning appears to have met with the general approval of Democrats. We were conscious of not having touched on the important question of expense in our discussion of the subject. A citizen of Richmond in a letter to The Times-Dispatch says: "I have read very carefully, and with pleasure, your editorial of this morning on 'The Primary,' and fully agree with you in every word and line. But I hoped you would go further and suggest some way by which the candidates could be relieved of the enormous expense attending the same."

The question of expense involved in making a thorough canvass of Virginia is one of the most important and, assuredly, the most difficult, in connection with this question of a primary. The assessment which each candidate has to pay in order to enter the race is a bagatelle as compared to the other expenses connected with this candidacy. The expense accounts of the candidates have not yet been published. The statement has been made, though it may not be accurate, that the campaign cost Senator Martin ten thousand dollars, and that Governor Montague is out almost as great a sum. Possibly neither knows yet exactly how much he did spend during the campaign. There is no charge made that either candidate made any improper use of money during the fight.

The candidate who undertakes to make a campaign in Virginia, and to make a thorough canvass of the State, will find so many perfectly legitimate ways in which to spend money that ten thousand dollars, it will be found, will not so nearly so far as he thought before entering the race.

We have no plan to offer which we can guarantee to work a great reduction in expenses. A great deal of traveling has to be done by the man who is a candidate for nomination to a State office. That means railway fare and hotel bills. Tens of thousands of names have to be copied from the poll-books, and a letter has to be written to every man whose name is thus copied. That means the employment of a large clerical force. Meetings have to be advertised, a great deal of printing has to be done. More bills and big ones.

We cannot see how these items of cost are to be eliminated, unless the rival candidates should agree not to undertake this expense. The probability of anything of the kind is so remote as to make its suggestion almost ridiculous.

The actual cost of holding the election might be borne by the party; it has been suggested that the State pay for holding a primary for the nomination of candidates of any party as it pays for holding an election at present. We may come to this.

But there would still be left the great cost of making a campaign. It will require a great deal of thought to suggest a way of eliminating, or materially reducing that. But the combined wisdom of the Democrats of Virginia should be equal to the problem.

No matter that the cost of the primary is so great as to make the financial feature a burden, this method of selecting candidates must not be abandoned. We frankly confess the great cost is a serious objection to the system. But it is not fatal. There are more numerous and decidedly more serious objections to the old method of making nominations in conventions and mass meetings. We hope to see the Democrats of Virginia retain the primary system of making all nominations. The most that its worst enemy can say against it is that it is costly to the candidates. The old method was costly. The difference between the expense under the former system and

that under the new is not so great as to justify our discarding the one which has in so many ways proven a gratifying success.

## Joint Debates.

"If Virginia Republicans want any joint debates this year, I reckon we can have them," said Representative H. D. Flood to a Washington reporter yesterday. We have no doubt this is the general sentiment of the leading Democrats of the State. If the Republicans want to make an earnest fight, they will find a foe worthy of their steel, and the representative from the Tenth District will be by no means the most inconsequential of the Democratic warriors who will go forth to meet the enemy. Mr. Flood loves a fight.

And Virginians love public debates. From away back in the early days of the Commonwealth, when Whig and Democrat strove together in Virginia, our joint debates in political campaigns have been features of our political life. "There were giants in the earth in those days," and men whose names are famous in the history of Virginia used to proclaim their political beliefs from the hustings. Indeed, the voters had to depend very largely upon public speeches for information to guide them in voting. Newspapers were few and costly, and political instruction was almost entirely by word of mouth. It is different in these days of many newspapers and rural free delivery. The public speaker not only has to be well equipped to meet his adversary on the stump, but he must be prepared to speak to an audience, the major portion of which is as well informed as himself.

Whether joint debates are really helpful to the voter who wishes honestly to arrive at correct conclusions is a question. Frequently, the debaters, in striving to overcome their adversaries, so cloud the issues with jokes, stories and clapping generally that the honest voter is in as great doubt when he leaves the court green as he was when he came.

But the debates are interesting features of Virginia life, especially of life in the counties. The Democrats have nothing to fear from discussing the record of the party. We suppose the State committees of the two parties will decide as to whether there shall be joint debates, but as for us, we are disposed to agree with Mr. Flood. If the Republicans banter us, don't "take the dare."

## Earthquakes or Huckleberry Pies.

The earth trembled at Portsmouth when it became apparent that the Russian and Japanese envoys would agree upon peace terms. The press reports say the citizens rushed from their homes fearing that buildings would fall on them, and that buildings swayed so violently that dishes setting on cupboard shelves were dashed to the floor and broken. It is quite noticeable that none of the reports says the window panes rattled. This feature of an earthquake, we had imagined, was sure to be present, as were the stones which fell in a hall from the eke of a hen's egg—a fact invariably asserted by the newspaper correspondent.

We do not mean to cast discredit upon the earthquake story. But it is lacking in other features heretofore believed to be ever present in stories of seismic disturbances. No mention is made of that "deep rumbling sound," proceeding from the bowels of the earth. We submit that this is a serious lack and calculated to shake the faith of the most credulous. Nor do any of the correspondents, so far as we have seen, report that "sickening sensation," which had always been a feature of every earthquake story that had come under our eye.

Since there is no mention made of these features, it is fair to assume that the window-panes did not rattle, there was no deep subterranean rumbling, nor did the people shaken experience that disagreeable "sickening sensation." In this connection the interesting question arises, how many such time-honored features may be absent without making the quake something other than an earthquake? The suggestion is, of course, though the correspondents do not assert it with that directness with which they have been wont to tell us Monsieur Witte wore a spotted necktie and green necktie, or that Baron Komura ate a herring and flannel cakes for his breakfast, that the quake was marking the completion of the momentous work the envoys had had in hand for the past weeks. But there is no certain evidence of this.

Grover Cleveland is up in that country now, and he emitted several ponderous sentences yesterday about the conclusion of the peace party. The Springfield Republican of yesterday contained a harrowing story of the explosion of a huckleberry pie prepared for the decoration of an assembled company of expectant state boarders at Patterson, N. J., resulting in the injury of the landlady and several of the party.

New Hampshire is located in the very center of the pie belt, according to Chamcey Depew. While we have not had experience with the pies such as the mothers of New Jersey bake, we have encountered the New Hampshire kind, and are not prepared to believe that a dudder variety is known. We do not mean to say that the Portsmouth quake was the result of a pie explosion, but in view of the fact that the alleged earthquake was lacking in so many essentials, we think it not improper to advance the theory that it may have been but the shock of a New England pie, rent by the deadly intestine of a well known to contain.

"Reform" and Business.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan's paper, the Commoner, is engaged in collecting election pledges from Democrats all over the country, who are, according to the language of the pledge, binding themselves to "attend the primaries of the party between now and the national campaign of 1908." A circular from the business office of the Commoner goes on to say it is a practical method for the organization of the party by the rank and

file. In order that it may prove true to its name and be the efficient servant of the people in the establishment of reform.

"The main circular from the same business office also reports that 'these pledges are pouring into the Commoner's office at a rate to bring the number up to 1,000,000 in a couple of years.'

The circular above referred to is addressed mainly to newspapers which may or may not be seeking a clubbing arrangement with the Commoner, and the milk in the coconut is to be found in this paragraph from it.

"The Commoner fully reports the progress of the organization movement, and reproduces the views of individuals, resolutions passed by mass-meetings in all parts of the country, and keeps the entire membership advised as to the prevailing sentiment among its individual members. Your readers who are Democrats, and those who are not Democrats, will want to read the Commoner during the ensuing year."

Was ever reform, patriotism and profitable business ever more beautifully blended?

The dignified city of Savannah has gone mad on the subject of roller skating. The newspapers of that burg, which are otherwise sane and in their right mind, are printing columns of communications and double headed editorials for and against the free use of the paved streets and the asphalted parks by the roller skaters, both young and old, and a few days ago a large delegation of children marched in a body to the City Hall to demand of Mayor Meyer that he proceed at once to rescind an order he had issued against skating on the walks of the public parks. The Mayor was so impressed with the receipt of the children's petition and with the sentiment expressed by the public that the children were allowed the privilege that he called a special meeting of the Council to pass an ordinance permitting skating in the places named. The Council responded promptly, and the roller skaters now have complete right of way all over the charming Georgia seaport.

Tacoma, an ambitious city out in the far western State of Washington, admits that it is without skyscraping buildings like unto those which help to make New York, Philadelphia, and even Richmond famous, but it claims and boasts asserts that it has the loftiest concrete chimney in the whole, round world. This wonderful structure belongs to the Tacoma Smelter Company, and has just been completed. From the base of the foundation to the top of the chimney is 287 feet 4 3/4 inches, and the cost was \$28,000.

The yellow fever scare is invading regions far beyond all previous limits of the awful disease. A woman away up in the northern part of Ohio refused to receive a telegram from New Orleans, because she feared she would catch yellow fever by the handling of the same. The Cleveland Plaindealer does not think this woman was necessarily ignorant, but that she was simply a very near relative of that other woman who claimed she didn't believe a telegram was genuine because she failed to recognize the handwriting.

A Kansas paper is of the opinion, an opinion formed after careful observation, that the scarcity of hired girls is largely due to the fact that the girls make more money writing stories for the magazines. This is a little tough on the aristocratic readers of the aforesaid magazines.

Atlanta has about reached the conclusion that her Mayor did no harm in Toledo, but that his indiscretions there are entirely chargeable to the second rate character of Toledo poeoe. Of course, the Atlanta Council can't turn Toledo loose out of office, and so the Mayor is safe.

Dr. Beerwald, a German scientist of some note, is out with an assault on the erstwhile accepted theory that a large amount of drinking water is good for men. The doctor is evidently loyal to the first syllable of his name, and dead against any innovations.

When Mayor Woodward asked his friends and constituents to elect him Mayor of that town, he gave as the reason for his ambition that he wanted to make a worldwide reputation. The Mayor has landed.

Cadiz, Ohio, is on the verge of a gold craze, because some fellow thinks he has seen shining things in the mud off his town belt. All the gold that will be found in Cadiz is in the three banks of that town.

President Roosevelt made Russia and Japan get together, but he will find he is up against the real thing when he tries to harmonize Republican revisionists and standpatters next winter.

A Chicago couple, otherwise happy enough, are seeking a divorce because both wanted to occupy the same chair. "Was not thus in the good old courting days."

Missouri Republicans are threatening to spring a presidential boom in the interest of a local hero, to-wit: the new United States senator, Mr. Warner.

A Denver man is the happy owner of a phonograph which says his prayers for him, the kind of prayers perhaps which get no higher than the roof.

It isn't necessary now for Mr. Rockefeller to say yea or nay to the Paris newspaper proposition. That man Rockefeller is just purring by luck.

The Rooseveltian brand of diplomacy may be a little crude and in a measure devoid of red tape, but it gets there all the same.

Japan probably feared the size of her pension roll and so backed down. Ours is \$12,000,000 forty years after.

## Brief Items From Everywhere.

### Three Sisters Married.

SHILOH, N. J., August 31.—The three Dixon sisters were married here yesterday. Most of the young persons in Shiloh go out some time to the denominational university at Alfred, N. J., and at least two of today's marriages are directly attributed to romances which began at the university.

Miss Mattie Dixon became the bride of Rev. Arthur E. Main, a widower, and dean of the theological department of Alfred University; Miss Mabel Dixon, the bride of her son, George Main, and Miss Anna Dixon, the bride of John N. Austin, of Westerly, R. I.

### Consul Insulted King?

WASHINGTON, August 31.—United States Consul Borgh, at Gothenberg, Sweden, who is a Norwegian, has been called on by the Department of State for an explanation of charges of insult to King Oscar of Sweden. The respect to King Oscar on the part of the consul is a matter of some importance, and the Department has new papers published in Gothenberg, Sweden, which attack the American consul because of his failure to show respect to King Oscar on the occasion of the latter's birthday anniversary.

### Preacher Missing.

WATERBURY, CONN., August 31.—The Rev. James H. Lockwood, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Waterbury, who was absent on a tour of inspection of the Connecticut General Assembly, is missing. He left Waterbury on Monday. Since then his church has had no knowledge of his whereabouts, excepting a letter of resignation mailed at New York, in which Mr. Lockwood declares he had collapsed under a sudden attack of nervous trouble. The clergyman's personal and financial affairs are in excellent condition, it is believed. His friends fear that his mind has been affected by overwork, and that he has fled from an imaginary trouble in a fit of temporary mental aberration.

### Grasshoppers Caused Collision.

SPRINGFIELD, O., August 31.—General Manager Strople, of the Springfield and Xenia Traction line, who was on the work train which ran into a passenger car with fatal results on the Springfield and Xenia Traction line, has been charged yesterday in the coroner's investigation that the accident was due to the crushing of thousands of grasshoppers on the track. The track was left so slippery that the brakes would not take hold. One passenger was killed and several others were injured.

### New Cure for Epilepsy.

SIOUX CITY, IA., August 31.—For weeks reports have been received of a mysterious stranger who has been riding through South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska, tied to the pilot of a railroad engine.

The fellow roped himself upon the cowcatcher when no one was looking. At Norfolk, Neb., he was taken from an Omaha railroad engine pilot unconscious. The mystery was solved to-day. Finding an epileptic fit heeded for a chance view, Neb., the man, who had been riding on the cowcatcher of an engine, says he can find relief from epilepsy in no other way, but that after riding fifty or a hundred miles in front of an engine he has a few days of peace.

### May Try Raiders.

LAWRENCE, KAN., August 31.—There is a movement here, growing out of the annual Quantrell Raiders' Survivors' reunion, held in Independence, Mo., and the inflammatory utterances said to have been made by men gathered for the raid, to have them brought here for trial. In November, 1882, the grand jury returned twenty-three indictments against the raiders for murder in the first degree. These indictments are not outlawed, and now many citizens of Lawrence want them revived. At the recent reunion in Independence, one man, who is among

## THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Virginia—Fair Friday; Saturday partly cloudy, shower; light to noon of bright, in early evening, becoming fresh north to northeast winds, becoming variable.

North Carolina—Fair Friday; Saturday fair in evening, showers; light to fresh south winds; variable.

Louisiana—Showers Friday and probably Saturday; light to fresh south winds; variable.

South Carolina—Fair Friday and Saturday; variable winds.

Georgia—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; showers in northwest portion; variable winds.

Mississippi, Eastern Florida and Western Florida—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; showers in northwest portion; variable winds.

Alabama—Partly cloudy Friday; showers in north and west portions; Saturday showers; variable winds.

Arkansas—Partly cloudy Friday; showers in north and west portions; Saturday showers; variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy Friday; showers in north and west portions; Saturday showers; variable winds.

Western Texas—Partly cloudy Friday; showers in north and west portions; Saturday showers; variable winds.

Utah—Partly cloudy Friday; showers in north and west portions; Saturday showers; variable winds.

Idaho—Partly cloudy Friday; showers in north and west portions; Saturday showers; variable winds.

Montana—Partly cloudy Friday; showers in north and west portions; Saturday showers; variable winds.

Wyoming—Partly cloudy Friday; showers in north and west portions; Saturday showers; variable winds.

Nebraska—Partly cloudy Friday; showers in north and west portions; Saturday showers; variable winds.

Kansas—Partly cloudy Friday; showers in north and west portions; Saturday showers; variable winds.

Oklahoma—Partly cloudy Friday; showers in north and west portions; Saturday showers; variable winds.

Colorado—Partly cloudy Friday; showers in north and west portions; Saturday showers; variable winds.

Arizona—Partly cloudy Friday; showers in north and west portions; Saturday showers; variable winds.

New Mexico—Partly cloudy Friday; showers in north and west portions; Saturday showers; variable winds.

Texas—Partly cloudy Friday; showers in north and west portions; Saturday showers; variable winds.

Louisiana—Partly cloudy Friday; showers in north and west portions; Saturday showers; variable winds.

Mississippi—Partly cloudy Friday; showers in north and west portions; Saturday showers; variable winds.

Alabama—Partly cloudy Friday; showers in north and west portions; Saturday showers; variable winds.

Georgia—Partly cloudy Friday; showers in north and west portions; Saturday showers; variable winds.

those indicted at Lawrence, declared that his only regret was that the raiders had not "wiped out the whole town."

### Women Prevented Massacre.

TAMPA, FLA., August 31.—Further details of the recent conflict between the American colonists on the Miami Vista ranch and a force of Indians show that but for the heroism of two American women the little band of foreigners would have been massacred. When the force of 200 armed Indians made a threatening demonstration, Mrs. James Ravenscroft and Mrs. F. L. Poole, wives of two of the colonists, mounted horses, rode through the line of Indians, and carried a message to the Rev. B. F. Hunter, at Ciudad del Maiz, asking for help. The Rev. Mr. Hunter notified the authorities, and a force of police was quickly sent to the colony, arriving there just as the Indians were about to begin their attack.

### 8,000 Sheep Slaughtered.

SHELDON, WYO., August 31.—The cattle raisers and sheep men are again at war in the Big Horn Basin, and in a raid made Monday by a gang of cattle men on the immense herds of L. A. Gantz, 8,000 sheep were destroyed. (Buchanan, and, after deducting Mr. Swanson's vote from the totals in these counties, Judge Mann could not get enough votes to overcome the Willard lead. In the four counties and two cities heard from Judge Mann's pluralities aggregated 78, and those of Mr. Willard 52, a net plurality of 46 for Captain Willard. Adding this to his 252 previously reported, his plurality over Mann, with Buchanan and Carroll to hear from is approximately 496, assuming that the unofficial figures are substantially correct.

### Weaver the "Cleaner."

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.—After Mayor Weaver had announced himself as a "cleaner," he was yesterday elected to honorary membership in the Laundrymen's National Association, the eight hundred delegates to which closed their annual convention at the Bellevue-Stratford yesterday.

### Fall Cured Deafness.

WILKESBARRE, PA., August 31.—Benjamin Zecher, of Ashland, near here, was driving over a railroad crossing on Monday, and, being deaf, did not hear the engine approaching. His wagon was smashed and he was thrown forty feet into the air and fell upon a pile of dirt. He was picked up by a horse and taken to the hospital of those about him.

### Could Not Save Man.

CAMDEN, N. J., August 31.—Chartering a special train, a night run was made between Wildwood and this city by his family in an effort to save the life of Frank H. Jones, victim of an accidental shooting at the former place. A hot box on a car caused the loss of much precious time before the patient finally reached the Jefferson Hospital in Philadelphia, at an early hour this morning. He died there several hours after admission.

### Begins to Support Mother.

NEW YORK, August 31.—James E. Foye, the young man who recently refused to contribute to the support of his mother, made the first payment of \$30 a month, which he finally agreed to give, in the Charities Commission's office. Foye at first simulated that his mother leave New York, but he has withdrawn that requirement.

### Money and Jewels Seized.

BAHIA, BRAZIL, (via Galveston, Texas, August 31.—Mme. de Morell, companion of Gallay, an absconding Paris bank clerk, has refused to make any declaration as to the affair, saying she will speak only before French authorities. Gallay has attempted to give a political character to the whole matter. He has published a manifesto, saying that he has been detained by the intrigues of his political enemies.

Police seized on board the Catarina \$2,500 (\$1,500 in five pound notes, \$1,000, \$500 and \$100) and jewels valued at about \$5,000. (\$1,000).

It is rumored that Gallay gave a negro a box containing money and jewels a moment before his detention.

The chief of police of Bahia has refused to accept \$5,000, (\$2,000) offered as a reward by the Paris Comptoir d'Escompte.

## THIS DAY IN HISTORY

September 1st.

44 B. C.—Divine honors decreed to the memory of Caesar.

1653—Dundee, in Scotland, taken by storm by General Monk.

1697—The Imperialists, commanded by Prince Eugene, defeated the Turks at Zentli; the Grand Vizier and upwards of 20,000 men were killed.

1730—A new volcano opened at Temandaya, in the Isle of Lanzerote.

1793—A marble bust of John Milton, the poet, placed in the church at Cripplegate.

1804—The planet Juno discovered by Bode of Germany. Her diameter is 1,425 miles, and she performs a very eccentric orbit around the sun in four years and 128 days.

1816—The State prison at Auburn, N. Y., opened.

1820—President Jackson returned to Washington much improved in health by his rest at Old Point Comfort, Va.

1846—The deaths registered in London for the week were 2,796, according to the average of the week, and not by three times the average of the season. Of the number, 1,053 were by cholera and 234 by diarrhoea.

1851—The railroad from Russia from St. Petersburg to Moscow inaugurated.

1854—The Russians evacuate Galatz, Austria.

1864—General Sherman had broken his camp on his way toward Atlanta.

1868—Military order of General Buchanan, defining the relations between military and civil officers in Louisiana; the sheriff has a right, in cases of resistance to his authority, to request the assistance of troops; the military commander must render the usual assistance apply for special instructions to headquarters.

1870—Franco-Prussian War; fighting continues, and the French are driven into Sedan.

1874—The discovery of a ledge of gold-bearing rock in Montgomery county, Md., was announced.

1884—The Vatican sent a note to the French government asking for the protection of the French missionaries in China.

1894—Nearly 500 persons perished and \$12,000,000 worth of property destroyed in forest fires, which wiped out Hinkley, Minn., and swept over northern portions of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

1904—Russians evacuate Liaoyang and move north across Taisu River; St. Petersburg four railroad has been already cut; another battle looked for to-day northeast of Liaoyang.

Tokio celebrates victory of Liaoyang.

1904—Manitoba openly favors reciprocity with United States; immigration from America helped make gains.



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